OVERSTREET'S PENSION MEASURE SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

It Was Heartily Indorsed by Commissioner Lochren, and Mr. Cleveland Was Also Pleased with It.

EX-CONFEDERATES FORGIVEN

HILL'S BILL TO REMOVE RESTRIC-TIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Boutelle the Only Member Who Voted Nay - Bill to Abolish the Death Penalty Also Adopted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The Overstreet bill became a law at midnight President Cleveland was at his desk until early this morning clearing up the work that has accumulated. He read the bill, and then read the strong letter of indorsement written by Commissioner of Pensions Lochren. Private Secretary Thurber, who was with him, told Mr. Overstreet to-day that Mr. Cleveland expressed his hearty approval of the bill and characterized it as one of the best things done by the present Congress. Pension Commissioner Lochren has been an earnest friend of the measure ever since Mr. Overstreet introduced it, and has aided its passage in every way. A number of measures looking to muchneeded reform in paying pensions were introduced in the House by members, among them a bill proposed by Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Reynolds. In a letter to the invalid pensions committee, Mr. Lochren stated that the Overstreet measure was the most practical. He was so convinced that Mr. Cleveland would sign the bill that, the pension agent at Chicago, who will make payments on April 4, to make all preparations so that the forthcoming payments should be made by draft. Mr. Overstreet was warmly congratulated by all his colleagues when it was announced that the bill had become a law.

Congressman Leighty was notified by the Pension Office that a pension at the rate of 66 per month was granted to Isaac Pereuniar, of South Whitley, dated from March 2, 1895, and Congressman Hatch was notified that the pension of Thomas C. Mbore, of Kentland, had been increased to \$10 per month from July 28, 1890.

The Senate pensions committee to-day reported Mr. Voorhees's bill granting a pension to Col. Oliver P. Gooding, brother of Hon. David S. Gooding, of Greenfield, Ind. Colonel Gooding is now confined in St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the Insane.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Adoption of the Bill to Remove Certain Disabilities of Confederates. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Senator Hill's bill to remove the restrictions against the ppointment as officers of the army or pavy lar army or navy before the rebellion and who subsequently took part in the war on the olde of the Confederacy, which passed the Senate during the height of the excitement over the Venezuela boundary question, passed with but one dissenting vote-that of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. The Democrats, except Mr. Cummings, of New York, who spoke, said, "as one of 800,000 Northern Democrats who fought in the Union army," and Mr. Wilson, of South Carolina, who was drawn into the debate by Mr. Boutelle, refrained entirely from participation. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the military committee, who had charge of the bill, admitted that would subserve no practical pupose and was largely sentimental. Mr. Boutelle, who led the opposition single-handed, thought it would furnish a bad object lesson for naval ern men in Congress in the past had obstructed legislation in the interest of Union coldiers, dwelling particularly on the opposition to the retirement of General Grant.

Mr. Boutelle alone voted against it. vantage of the fact that the House has no important matters pending at this time to ly very slim.

The bill which was debated yesterday to in which it is prescribed in the federal statutes and allowing the jury to return a verdict qualified "without capital punishment" in cases of rape and murder was passed—170 to 60.

Pennsylvania, however, supported the bill

ardently as a graceful and gracious, act to

the vanquished, and when the vote was taken

Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, called up the message of the Senate announcing the Senate's disagreement to the conference report on the Cument to the cument to the cument to the conference report on the Cument to the cum oan resolutions. On his motion the House esolution and agreed to the further conference asked for by the Senate.

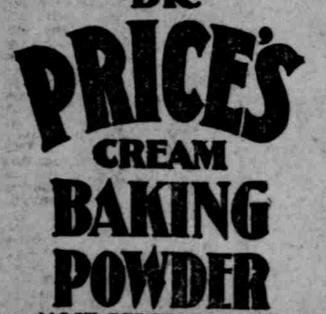
Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the naval committee, reported the naval appropriation

The Speaker appointed the following con-erees on the Cuban resolution: Mr. Hitt, Mr. Adams and Mr. McCreary.

TO PROTECT LIQUOR DRINKERS. There being no other business before the House the committees were called. Mr. 3449 of the internal revenue laws so as to quality, punishable by a fine of \$500 and aprisonment for six months and the forfeiture of the liquors. Mr. Evans explained that the bill was urged by the Internal Revenue Commissioner. The public, he said, was being swindled by spurious liquors and wines.

Mr. Cummings made a humorous speech in which he urged the passage of the bill mot only as protection to the revenue but as conducive to the safety of human life. ·He instanced a case where he had purchased "for a sick friend" a particularly good quality of brandy which the physiclan, on sampling, said would kill at forty rods. It consisted, he said, of a compound of wood alcohol, whisky and strychnine. Cheating the revenue was bad enough, Mr.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Cummings said, but destroying life for the

Mr. Connelly was in sympathy with the purpose of the bill, but objected to the word "knowingly" as qualifying the selfers of these spurious liquors. That word would, he contended, furnish the loophole by which offenders could escape conviction.

Mr. Evans proposed to withdraw the word, but Mr. Crisp objected, declaring that he would never vote for such a law which made a man liable to penalties for a crime which he did not "knowingly" comcrime which he did not "knowingly" commit. This law would affect every dealer in the land, and the onus of proof ought, he

thought, to be on the government. Mr. Evans replied that no internal revenue law contained the word "knowingly."
No dealer in spirituous liquors could do so without knowing exactly what he was doing. The word "knowingly" was stricken from the bil.—25 to 55—and the bill was

passed.

The Senate joint resolution for the disposition of certain property now in the hands of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was adopted. A bill was passed amending the act creat-ing the Circuit Courts of Appeals so as to give an appeal on court orders appointing

Other bills called up by the judiciary com-mittee were passed, as follows: To make railroad corporations, for the purpose of jurisdiction, citizens of the States through which they pass, and to make it unlawful to shoot or throw any missile at a locomotive or car ergaged in interstate commerce. DEBATE ON HILL'S BILL.

When the committee on military affairs was called there was a feeble echo of the war talk raised by the President's Venezuela message. It will be remembered that the Senate at that time passed Senator Hill's bill removing the restriction to appointment in the army or navy of persons who held commissions in the army or navy before the rebellion, and who subsequently engaged in insurrection against the United States. Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee, would remove the last restriction on the statute books against ex-Confederate soldiers. The debate that followed was both interesting and enter-

Mr. Boutelle took the floor in opposition to He did not hold a commission from the Union soldiers, he said, and represented nobody but himself. But he could see no reasor for the passage of this bill. The sentiment behind it was very beautiful, but what practical purpose would it subserve? Was there any officer who could be commissioned under it? Mr. Boutelle, proceeding, declared that if no practical purpose was to be served

This brought Mr. Wilson, of South Caro-lina, in the field to defend his State. He nation in it in favor of ex-Confederates was that those over fifty years of age should be relieved from road duty.

Mr. Boutelle caffed attention to the con dition of affairs in the South which had brought thirty contested election cases into the House because the right to vote was sistently and systematically withheld over a large portion of the territory of the United States. "Does that show a condition of affairs that warrants us in ripping up the legislation of the war?" he asked. "Is it a light thing for men to take an oath to support their country and then draw their swords against it? I do not cesire to draw the line against any man, but I cannot see why we are called on to-day to give such an object lesson to the boys at Annapolis and West Point."

GROSVENOR PLEADS FOR UNITY. Mr. Grosvenor got the floor. If it had been left to him, he said, he could not have introduced the resolution, but being brought up he would vote for it. He did the time, and Mr. Cameron was chairman not care, he said, what the South Carolina Constitution contained. Continuing, be said he would vote for any bill that made possible a higher degree of loyalty for every man , who served the Confederacy. (Applause on the Democratic side.) "The time on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. Some of these soldiers, said he, are how in the United States Senate, others are in the Cabinet, as they have been in Republic an Cabinets. General Grant, who has been so highly eulogized, sent abroad as the representative of the United States General ongstreet, whom I regard as one of the blest of the rebel generals."

Mr. Grow, in a brief speech, expressed the

on that neither party to the rebellion

At this point Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois a motion to adjourn, which was lost. Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, spoke in favor of the bill. There was hearty applause when Mr. Walker, a Virginia Republican and a one-Jackson's brigade, said that much of the harmony, good feeling and good will in his section depended on the passage of the bill. "Is not there something in sentiment, har-mony and good will," he asked, "and is not this sentiment in the right direction? In the South there is to-day a turning to some who cannot learn and cannot forget. There were many old Confederates in the South who, if war were to come would the privilege to fight for the stars stripes." In the name of these old

carry the battle flag of the Union and ask derates and their sons and the Repub licans of the South who were no longer proscribed because of their political opinproscribed because of their political opinions, he asked for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Cummings closed the debate with a plea for the passage of the bill as a war Democrat and said he hoped no ex-Confederates would vote on this question. The bill was then passed with a shout and when the nays were asked for Mr. Boutelle alone arose, dramatically, and responded "No." Then, at 4:50, the House adjourned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, March 24.- The naval ap-

As Prepared by the House Committee It Carries \$31,611,034.

propriation bill for the fiscal year, which begins on July 1, next, was completed today by the House committee on naval affairs and may be considered by the House this week. The total amount carried by the bill is \$31,611,634, of which \$12,779,133 is for the increase of the navy. The appropriation is an increase over the amount of the last bill, which was about twenty-nine and onethird millions. The principal features of the bill have been mentioned as they were decided on by the committee. Under the increase of the navy, the chief items are four new battle ships and fifteen torpedo boats. the former "to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance on a displacemake the sale of spirituous liquors, except | ment of about eleven thousand tons, and under the brand by which they were known to have the highest practicable speed for to the trade, designating the kind and vessels of this class." Speed premiums are not to be offered; all parts of the vessels are to be of dometic manufacture and the contracts are to be let within ninety days after the passage of the act. One firm, under the act, may bid for all of the vessels. For the hulls and outside of the vessel and steam machinery heretofore authorized, \$7 .-670,679 is made available; for the armor and armament for vessels authorized by the acts of 1896, 1890, 1892, 1893 and this act, and the three torpedo boats authorized by the act of 1895, \$4,871,454 is appropriated; for the completion of the equipment of new vessels.

Under the bureau of construction and re pair, \$1,250,000 is carried for the construction and repair of vessels and an additional sum of \$350,000 is made immediately available for work urgently required on the Miantonomoh, Bennington, Baltimore, Petrel, Mohican, Ranger, Atlanta, Vesuvius, the tugs Fortune and Standish, and the Pensacola and Swatara, the latter two of which are to be soid. It is stipulated that no expenditures are to be made for the repair of any wooden ships when the estimated cost of repairs exceeds 10 per cent. of the cost of a new ship of the same material and size, and special items are included of \$250,000 for repairs to the Chicago and \$100,000 for the Hartford, the latter vessel being exempted from the 10 per cent. proviso. An expendi-ture of \$7,500 is authorized for the plans and preliminary work for a model tank for trying models of vessels to be built, on the old naval observatory grounds, in Washington, and to be placed at the disposal of private ship-builders who may conduct private experiments in the tank. For steam machin ery of vessels, \$728,000 is appropriated, and idition, there are special items of \$150 .-000 for the Chicago: \$100,000 for the Atlanta (immediately available): \$60,000 for the Dolphin (immediately available), and \$75,000 for

ried; for ordnance and ordnance stores, \$792,-

dredging the channel and \$15,000 for an artesian well: \$97,294 for the Mare Island, California, yard, including \$30,000 for extension of the quay wall and \$30,000 for a shipfitters' shed, and \$102,000 for the Puget Sound dock, including \$60,000 for construction repair shops and \$20,000 for a store-

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Rumor that Sir Julian Pauncefote Has Been Called to London. WASHINGTON, March 24.-A dispatch from London says it is reported there that the British embassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will shortly leave Washington for London to discuss with the government certain features of the Venezuelan question. While persons at the British embassy here directly concerned in the report decline to talk on the subject, it is believed that the report is not well founded. The sole reason that could be adduced for the recall of the embassador at this time to London is that his familiarity with the earlier phase of the controversy arising from his treatment of subject while in the Foreign Office might make his advice valuable in the preparation of the historical case. It is not rceived, however, why the embassador's knowledge on this question could not be availed of by the Foreign Office by means of correspondence and the cables. Besides, it is probable that in Washington he is much more service to his government in the conduct of the negotiations than he would be in London. This is particularly true at the present moment when the negotiations have reached such a state and are progressing with such smoothness as to justify the belief that a satisfactory conclusion of the controversy may be expected within a rea-sonably short period of time if there should be no interruption such as might follow the absence of the British embassador from Washington, even temporarily.

SOLVED BY THE SWISS.

How to Prevent Concentration of Pop-

ulation in Great Cities. WASHINGTON, March 24.-It may be for little Switzerland, the oldest of the family of The president of the Swiss national exposi-.United States Consul Ridgely, at Geneva, on the subject, and the latter has forwarded his If this can be studied in connection with the agricultural section, in which Swiss methods of dealing with produce will be exlified and the best breeds of cattle ex- a strong sound money plank. fibited, much valuable information may be obtained which might prove to be of substantial value to persons who are seeking to solve the problem of overconcentration of

Not Enough Water for the Indiana. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The big battle ship Indiana, which has failed to get into the dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., is now in a hole a few hundred yards below the dock, unable to go either way, owing to the lack of sufficient depth of water outside of the hole. The vessel will have to wait for full moon. There is general criticism here over the location of a dry dock at such a place, where there is no navy yard or anything else, excepting the almost useless dock. This dock was built at Port Royal largely through the work of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who desired to help his "chum," Senr Butler, of South Carolina. Both were mbers of the Senate naval committee at

Patents Granted Indianians.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 24.-Patents have seen awarded to the following residents of Indiana: George H. Brower, Roann, evaporating pan; Henry C. Ham, assignor to Rude Brothers' Manufacturing Company, Liberty, cultivator; George C. Pyle, assign-or of one-half to F. H. Ewars, Indianapolis, electric are iamp; Michael J. Roach, Ander-son, pulp washing machine; Edward Ster-ling, Fort Wayne, check holder; Charles L. Zuelke, Furnessville, railway guard gate.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 24.-Henry Ruchrschneck was to-day appointed postmaster at Haysville, Dubois county, Indiana, vice Martin Becker, resigned.

The treasury to-day lost \$186,300 in gold coin and \$27,200 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$127,577,802. Representative Hepourn, of Iowa, to-day introduced a bill providing for a commission of five engineers to report upon the best practicable route for a ship canal having twenty-eight feet depth connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean. Forty thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the commission. Serators Frye, Wolcott and Brice have

been appointed a subcommittee on behalf of the Senate committee on Pacific railroads to act with the House subcommittee in drafting a Pacific road bill. Representative Henry appeared before the committee on claims of the House this morning in behalf of the bill for the payment by the government of the claims for

street paving adjoining government property in Indianapolis. The bill will be favor-The Assistant Secretary of War sent to the House to-day a letter urging the passage of a bill now before the committee on Indian affairs giving a United States officer or agent the right to make arrests upon Indian reser-

Senator Turple's joint resolution for a comnission to survey a route for the proposed Wabash canal was reported favorably in the Representative Hardy has returned from After recess the platform was presented Harry Haugh and wife, of Indianapolis,

TESTING THE RAINES ACT.

Constitutionality of New York's Excise Law Questioned.

NEW YORK, March 24.-The constituwhen Justice Pryor will be asked to pass commissioners of excise to rescind a resolu-tion passed by them yesterday refusing the renewal of a saloon license to Fred Einsfeld. The order to show cause was signed by Justice Beekman to-day on the application of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, who represent Einsfeld.

Murder at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 24.-At midnight a policeman found the body of John Waish, thirty years old, on the sidewalk in from of Ed Murphy's saloon, at the west end of Superior-street viaduct. Blood flowing from a wound above the heart showed that Walsh had been stabbed to death. Walsh and John Gallagher had been quarreling in the saloon a few moments before, and had been ejected. It is supposed that Gallagher killed Walsh. Gallagher is still at large.

American Wounded by Mexicans. GUADALAJARA, Mex., March 24.-A riot took place Sunday in a lumber camp west of here and resulted in three Mexicans being killed. George Roberts, the American superntendent, was seriously wounded. The rict was caused by a demand for higher wages, which was refused. A number of the work-ment upheld Roberts in his refusal and pro-tected him from being killed.

A Prize for the Prompt.

Most people, of course, have some sort of a dictionary, but those who now respond to the American Newspaper Syndicate's remarkable offer may have the best and at the price of the cheapest For the American Newspaper Syndicate, in order to give the American Encyclo-paedic Dictionary the best possible intro-duction, are distributing 300 full sets to the first 300 who apply, and on the unheard of terms of \$1 cash and \$1.25 per month for one year for the four superb volumes of nearly 5,000 pages.

When it is considered that the subscrip-tion price is \$42, and when it is known that latter figure will be the cost of the work when the thousand introductory sets are exhausted, the value of the remarkable offer becomes forcibly apparent. Readers are admonished, however, that immediate action is necessary, for the sets are being very rapidly allotted to the wise ones who send in their remittances at once. Inspection of the work is invited, and syndicate headquarters for that purpose have been opened at 41 West Washington street. Inquiries by mail will be answered as promptly as possible, but all this takes time, and is really hardly necessary on reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$250 .- account of the fact that the small cash

MINNESOTA DELEGATION LIKELY TO VOTE FOR THE OHIO MAN.

structed for the "Apostle."

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. DAVIS

FOUND HE COULD NOT SECURE THE FULL SUPPORT OF HIS STATE,

And Sent a Telegram to the State Convention Retiring from the Presidential Race-Texas Republicans.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.-Senator Davis has withdrawn from the race for the presidential nomination and Minnesota's eighteen delegates to the Republican national convention will be cast for William Mc-Kinley, for the sentiment in the State is strong for the Ohio man.

The State Republican convention held to

day in the exposition hall, in which Harrison was nominated four years ago, chose the following delegates at large: Robert G. Evans, of Minneapolis; George Thompson, of St. Paul; Charles E. Hendry, of Sauk Center, and L. P. Hunt, of Mankato. They republics, to earn the honor of solving for | were instructed to use all their influence America the problem of how to prevent the toward securing the nomination of William concentration of population in great cities, McKinley, who presided over the convenan evil believed by economists to be fatal. I tion in 1892. The result was not attained without a struggle. The withdrawal of the tion, to be held this year, has addressed | name of Cushman Davis, authorized by a dispatch from the Senator at Washington, removed the only obstacles in the way of tries which are so profitable in full opera- ment transpired except the adoption of a platform reiterating and indorsing established Republican doctrines and containing

Just before the convention was called to order this afternoon it was announced that Senator Davis had wired Congressman Tawney withdrawing from the presidential race. This action was due to the refusal of three out of five Minnesota conventions of yesterday to indorse his candidacy. Senator Davis's message was addressed to Frank B. Kellogg, James A. Tawney, Henry A. Castle and C. A. Severance. It fol-

Minnesota. For that reason I request that my name be not considered in the deliberations of the Minneapolis convention. Give all my friends my most enduring and heartfelt thanks. Minnesota Republicans shou in my opinion, declare against the United States undertaking the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; should also de clare for a protective tariff that will en-courage, secure and perpetuate domestic production of everything, agricultural, mining or manufactured, that we can produce or make, that will in consequen cause steady employment to be given the American wage-earner at wages adequate to the American standard of living; that will also pledge the Republican party to protect American industry and manhood protect American industry and manhood against the competition now threatening them from the Orient, particularly Japan; that will also, by provisions for reciprocity, enlarge our foreign commerce with nations which produce what we cannot produce. It should also assert the policy of the United States as declared by James Monroe and by every one of our statesmen since; declare that the people of Cuba ought to be recognized as belligerents; declare for coast, defenses and such other naval and military preparations as will surely make us able to secure peace by our manifest inus able to secure peace by our manifest in-

THE CONVENTION'S WORK. It was nearly 1 o'clock before the conven tion was called to order by Chairman Tams Bixby, and when Congressman Tawney arose before anything else was done and read Senafor Davis's telegram of withdrawal, there was unbounded excitement. But it cleared the atmosphere wonderfully. The first clash was on the temporary chairmanship, the two candidates being ex-Lieutenant Governor A. E. Rice, of Willmar, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Gideon S. Ives, of St. Peter. Rice won -632 to 500. Hennepin divided evenly on this vote, while Ramsey went almost solidly for Ives. Before taking a recess, to give the committees a chance to make up their re-ports, the following resolutions were adopted

'Resolved, That the well-considered and ronounced preference of the Republicans of pronounced preference of the Republicans of Minnesota for presidential standard bearer in 1896 is William McKinley. He is the emphatic growing choice of the Republican vote throughout the land, and the convention expects the delegates and alternates at large to be elected by it to-day to do all in their power honorably from now until that object is accomplished to bring about promptly the nomination of McKinley for President of the United States." United States."

and adopted. Following is the plank: "Resolved, That we favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at a parity in purchasing and debt-paying power; that we are earnestly opposed, under the present conditions, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the manifest reason that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of our currency by forcing gold out of circulation and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing also that it is a self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by the international remonetization of that metal, the Republican party of Minnesota heartily favors an international conference for that purpose."

The four delegates at large to the St. Louis convention were elected as follows: P. G. Evans, of Minneapolis; George Thompson, of St. Paul; C. F. Hendrix, of Sauk Center; L. P. Hunt, of Mankato. They were elected by acclamation amid wild cheers, the delegates all rising, some mounting chairs and waving their hats. Each of the gentlemen made speeches, pledging themselves to Mc-Kinley. The alternates selected were K. C. Richardson, Capt. A. H. Reed, Burgher Thurstenson and James Diment. The candidates for electors are: At large, T. E. Walk er and E. Holmes; First district, Burdett Thayer; Second, Charles S. Budd; Third, James Quirk; Fourth, M. D. Eddy; Fifth, C. A. Smith; Sixth, Warren Potter; Seventh,

The delegates having been selected, the con vention became restless and showed signs of breaking up, and before the candidates for electors had been chosen many had left the hall. Frank Wheaton, an alternate from Minneapolis, and a colored man, was called on for remarks, and he made a stirring Mc-Kinley speech. When the name of the last candidate for elector was announced half of the delegates had gone, but there were enough left to adopt a vote of thanks to the officers of the convention.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS. Temporary Chairman Captured by the Allison Forces.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 24.-After waiting all day for the executive committee to pass on credentials looking to the seating of contesting delegates for temperary organization the State Republican convention was called at 9:10 o'clock to-night and a row was immediately precipitated over the matter of electing a temporary chairman. The Allison-Reed men having captured the exexutive committee's report, recommended Cuney, the Allison negro leader, A. T. Rosenthal, the McKinley faction's delegate, was also placed before the convention. The matter was definitely settled by the election of Cuney by a vote of 407 to 205 for Rosenthal, his McKinley opponent. The fight was made strictly on the color line, Cuney pleading with his race for support. His talk was successful beyond all expectation. This action will give the Reed-Allison men control of the convention at to-morrow's session, though the McKinley men claimed to-night's vote will not have any effect on to-morrow's action, as some of the negroes who voted to-night for Cuney did so on race lines, and that when it comes to the vote to-morrow they will vote for McKinley men. It is said the McKinley \$50,000; for arming and equipping naval militia, payment sent in will be promptly refunded for McKinley men. It is said the McKinley provided the volumes be returned within men will make an arrangement with Cuney dry-dock station, which includes \$150,000 for ten days.

Nothing was done at to-night's convention outside of effecting temporary organization, after which an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Another McKinley State.

HURON, S. D., March 24.-The situation here is so thoroughly mixed that it is impossible to foreshadow the result of tomorrow's Republican convention. Five hun died delegates, candidates and visitors are here, all taking part in what seems to be a free-for-all contest. The candidates were never more in earnest and allow no opportunity for making friends to pass unim proved. Attempts have been made to ascertain the strength of various candidates and to this end a conference was held last night, but adjourned without accomplishing its purpose. The multiplicity of candidates in certain districts makes it impossible to in certain districts makes it impossible to come to any understanding at all acceptable to a majority of the aspirants. While Senator Pettigrew has not the majority in the convention, he has enough votes to hold the balance of power. Everything seems to indicate instructions for McKinley.

Four hundred and forty delegates are for McKinley and 150 for Allison. The principal contest is over United States Senator Pettigrew's candidacy for delegates to St. Louis. The proposition to-night is to allow Pettigrew to be one of the eight delegates to St. Louis, but to instruct the delegation for McKinley.

Two Missourians for Mckinley. ST. LOUIS, March 24.-The time for hold ing the Republican State convention at St Joseph, Mo., for the selection of delegates at large to the national convention, has been changed from May 27 to May 12 by the State The Republican congressional convention

for the Sixth district met at Warrensburg to day. Hon. E. E. Lewis, of Henry county was nominated for Congress. The delegates elected to the national convention are F. E Kellogg, of Rich Hill, and S. W. Judson, o Holden. Resolutions opposing the unlimited coinage of silver were passed. The delegates were instructed for McKinley. The congressional committee of the Ninth district met at Warrenton to-day and nominated Congressman Wm. M. Treloar for re-

WICKED "CITY FATHERS."

Three Chicago Aldermen Arrested in Six Weeks for Disorderly Conduct.

CHICAGO, March 24.-Within the last six weeks two Chicago aldermen have been ar those who enacted this law. "I hold in my hand," said Mr. Boutelle, flourishing a pamphlet aloft, "a copy of the Constitution of South Carolina, which provides a uniform tax on all voters in the State, save such as lieved of the tax."

This brought Mr. Wilson of Carolina which provides a pamphlet aloft, "a copy of the Constitution to the Department of State. State, suggestion is that a complete McKinley victory, and, by a complete McKinley victory, and a complete McKinley victory, and, by a complete McKinley victory, and a complete McKinley victory, and a complete McKinley victory. was in session. The complainant is Mrs. Bertha McMullen, the wife of a saloon keep-er. She claims that last Friday night Alderman O'Conner, in company with four of his friends, visited her husband's saloon and beat him badly, knocking him down and kicking him in the head and face. She attempted to assist her husband, and was knocked down, she says, by O'Conner and so severely hurt that she could not leave her bed for two days. O'Conner gave bail for his appearance in court.

VOLUNTEERS WELCOMED.

Ovation to Ballington Booth and Officers by Citizens of Dover. DOVER, N. J., March 24.-A mass meeting was held in Company M Armory to-night, at which Commander Ballington Booth and the Volunteers were the center of attraction. The armory was crowded. Among those in attendance was Mayor Wolfe, ex-Mayor Bennett and the most prominent people in the town. Commander Booth, Colonel Glern. Secretary Blackhurst, Major Hartright, Secretary Lindsley and other officers of the Volunteers were met at the depot by a great throng of people, who tendered Mr. Booth and his coadjutors a rousing reception. There was a great number of American flags carried by the procession, and the people present who cheered the visiting Volunteers. In the armory the exercises were made notable the presentation of the first Volunteer standard in America, and also the national colors, the gift of Mayor Wolfe, of this city. There was much enthusiasm at the swearing in of members of the Dover Post, No. 8, under Captain Davis.

Induced Not to Parade. MALDEN, Mass., March 24.-By the kindly action of prominent citizens and the entreaties of Chief of Police Spaulding with Captain Fautkner and "Joe, the Turk," the city of Malden was saved to-night from bloodshed and riot. The Salvation Army war reached a crisis to-night. The people commenced pouring into the city from surrounding towns and, gathering at the army barracks, called to the army to come out and parade and they would protect them. Encouraged by the calls of the crowd be-fore the barracks the army at last decided to parade. At this point, amid great excitement, prominent citizens begged Capt. Faulkner and "Joe, the Turk," not to parade, declaring that there would surely be bloodshed, which would forever disgrace Malden and the Salvation Army. Chief of Police Spaulding also urged the army not to go on parade, as the city was on the eve of a riot, but if they insisted on parading every member would be arrested i After a lengthy argument with the citizens and officials, the Salvationists concluded not to parade. Captain Faulkner declined an offer of a license for future parades if they would not carry the bass drum.

THE WRITING OF FAMOUS BOOKS. Success Always the Result of Patience and Hard Work. Richard H. Stoddard, in New York Mail and

Very few readers appreciate the toil in-

volved in producing a good literary work, and it may be worth while to note certain Most readers are familiar with the touching story of the production of "Rasselas" by Dr. Samuel Johnson. Few who read that story would gather from its contents any inkling of the ultimate motive which lay behind the writing. The book contains the elaboration of an ideal, the working out of a theory, and might well have been the occupation of many happy hours. The circumstances of the book's production, however, were sad and grim enough. Johnson's mother had died. It was the year 1756 when the rewards of literature were still most meager and poor, and though he was already well known as author of "London," the "Life of Savage" and the great diction-ary, Johnson found himself without the means of providing a decent funeral. It appears typical of the solid character of the man that he sat down, heavy, no doubt, of heart, but with settled purpose. Day and night his pen ran on, sketching his happy vailey, and in a single week, it is said, he had produced the story of "Rasselas, Prince

of Abyssinia." The mere accidents, however, by which some books have come into public vogue, have been not a little remarkable. "Lorna Doone," for instance, as every one possibly is not aware, threatened for some time to be an utter failure. Notwithstanding its exquisite qualities it lay for several months all but dead on the publishers' shelves. Then the marriage of the Princess Louise occurred, and the similarity between the name of her husband, the Marquise of Lorne, and the heroine of the book some-how attracted the public eye, with the con-sequence that the stock of "Lorna Doone" was immediately exhausted, and new edi-tions called for. Sooner or later, however, it can hardly be doubted, the merits of the romance must have been discovered with out this adventitious aid, and the book have achieved success upon its intrinsic

Of late years there have been many apparently sudden and phenomenal successes in the arena of authorship, none of which probably has been either quite so sudden or so phenomenal as it appeared. The list includes Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Stanley Weyman and "Ian Maclaren." The case of Mr. Barrie is well known. "Auld Licht Idylis" and "A Window in Thrums," with which he achieved success, were by no means the author's first ventures into literature. It came out afterward that there had been at least one pre-vious volume from his pen, with the omi-nous title of "Better Dead; and for a long time after the fame of "A Window in had been assured a religious kept publishing reprints articles by the author, which had appeared, without attracting notice, years before. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, too, seemed to spring suddenly into fame with the produc-tion of "Soldiers Three," and some Indian poems and articles in the magazines. But it transpired, upon inquiry and better acquaintance, that his art had been perfected during years of residence in the East, by much story-writing in the Anglo-Indian journals. Again, Mr. Stanley J. Weyman seemed to leap into sudden renown the other day with the publication of "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe." But the reader who looks at the English Plustrated Magazine for December, 1883 will find proof that quite ten years before that apparently sudden acquisition of for-tune and fame Mr. Weyman was perfecting his art and shouldering his way to recognition among the crowd of story-tellers. As for "Ian Maclaren," whether of not his pen

Is the season for purifying, cleansing, and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's returning life,

renewed force, and awakening power.

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should but have accumulated in the blood.

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

Hoods Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. cure Liver Ills; easy to Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

has long been practiced in the art of deliberate story-telling, it has for half a lifetime, as is well known, had constant practice in moving the emotions of men in a kindred The truth, indeed, appears to be that success in literature, like success in every other profession, comes even to the ablest men only as the result of long and hard work. When an author, like a comet, bursts suddenly upon the public ken, few take the trouble to reckon up the long years that have gone to the preparation of his brilliance. In the case of Sir Walter Scott, for instance, fame seemed to come with appearance of his first poen 1 his f romance, and hardly even yet time to reflect on the lifetin tion of which these works we Though the work of collecting he Borde Minstrelsy" is sometimes cited as the labo amid which Scott obtained his materials and his inspiration, few remember the

translations, prose and poetry, from the German, which were the first practice of his hand; and the world forgets the editing of "Sir Tristrem" and the writing of the "Life of Swift." Industry and preseverance, "an infinite capacity for taking pains," if they are not indeed genius itself, as has paradoxically been said, form at least the indispensable accompaniments to it. And the indispensable accompaniments to it. And the industry of Mr. Rudyard Kipling may be measured by the fact that he is said to have written "The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot" seven times over, and then to have made considerable corrections on the proofs. The late Professor Huxley was another writer whose industry in perfecting his literary expression was only rivaled by his genius. Strikingly contrasted with this necessity for industry have been the personal inclinations of some conspicuous writers. Thackeray confessed that his besetting sin was laziness; he could never write, he said, until the printer's devil was at his door. The story, again is told of Dickens how once in a stationer's shop he was startled by hearing a lady at the counter inquire whether the next number of a certain

the next number of a certain whether the next number of a certain novel, then appearing in monthly parts, were out yet. Little did the customer guess that the next part of the story was not yet in existence, and that the gentleman at her elbow, in fact, stood there for the purpose of buying the paper upon which he intended to go home and write the chapter asked for. Though the publication of stories in monthly parts by themselves appears to Though the publication of stories in monthly parts by themselves appears to have died out since Dickens's time, publication by installment in weekly and monthly periodicals appears of late to have taken firmer hold than ever. The method is carried out to still greater extent in France, where even the daily journals set great store on their feuilletons of fiction. "Le Petit Journal," a year or two ago, paid M. Richebourg no less a sum than 80,000 francs, about £3,750, for the right to publish "La Dame de Noir" in its feuilleton, and the publication was said to have increased the daily sales of the paper by thirty the daily sales of the paper by thirty

Lost Her in South Dakota.

Washington Times. Cumso (mournfully)-Yes, I lost my wife before we had been married quite a year.

Howso (sympathetically) — How remorseless is the decree of death! Cumso (who is compelled to pay big alimony)—Weil. I don't know what the decree of death would have been in the case, but I do know that the decree of the court made it blamed stiff for me.

The Past.

"I am convinced," persisted she, "that I have histrionic talent. I have a future, "Have it made into a past and come to me again." said the theater manager, brusquely.

Thereupon he resumed the consideration of mechanical means for representing real

sorrow upon the stage. Some Day.

Chicago Tribune. The gifted but impecunious literary genius wrote an impassioned letter to a personal friend, asking him in the name of sweet charity to lend him \$10 to keep him from starving. "I may not get the \$10," he solilo-quized bitterly, as he sealed it, "but some day a mercenary grandchild of his will get \$100 for this letter."

His Popularity.

"I see Mr. Bobbles in society a great deal this season," remarked one young woman. "Yes, it's the color of his hair that makes him popular."

"But it is so astonishingly red!"

"That is just it. They have gotten so they feel that they cannot give a pink tea without

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